

THE CHETOPA

Devoted to the Interests of the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles, Creeks, and all Other Indians of the Indian Territory.

CHIEFTAIN PUBLISHING CO.

VINITA, INDIAN TERRITORY, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1890.

VOL. IX, NO. 10.

THIS IS NO IDLE BOAST.

We sell more goods and sell them cheaper than any other house in Chetopa.

WHY?

Because we **BUY FOR CASH** and **SELL FOR CASH**. All people who have money to spend should go where they can buy their goods at cash prices. This can be done at the **POPULAR CASH STORE** of

J. J. FLANNELLY & CO.

You do not have to pay old credit prices. We quote the following to show you what **CASH prices mean:**

Best American prints..... 4 1/2c, sold elsewhere at 6 1/2c	Good Shirting..... 6 1/2c, sold elsewhere at 8 1/2c
Good Dress Calicoes..... 4 1/2c, sold elsewhere at 6 1/2c	Old Hickory Shirting..... 17 1/2c, sold elsewhere at 21c
Good Gingham, fast colors..... 3c, sold elsewhere at 4 1/2c	Good Table Linen..... 35c, sold elsewhere at 45c
Good Canton Flannel..... 3c, sold elsewhere at 4 1/2c	Good wide sheeting..... 3c, sold elsewhere at 4 1/2c
All wool plain Red Flannel..... 11 1/2c, sold elsewhere at 15c	Heavy yard wide sheeting..... 6 1/2c, sold elsewhere at 8 1/2c
All wool Twilled Red Flannel..... 18c, sold elsewhere at 25c	Good Linsey, all colors..... 11c, sold elsewhere at 12 1/2c

DRESS GOODS

We have just received an elegant assortment of Broadhead Worsteds. We sell these goods cheaper than any other house can buy them. Read these prices:

38-inch Henrietta Cloth, all colors, 25c, sold elsewhere at 40c; 42-inch colored Henrietta Cloth, 27c, sold elsewhere at 50c; 38-inch all wool Henrietta Cloth, 25c, sold elsewhere at 40c; All colors Wool Dress Flannels, 35c, sold elsewhere at 50c.

DRESS TRIMMINGS

A beautiful line of Plaid, plain and striped Surrah Silks, Velvets, Plushes, Braids, Dress Buckles, Buttons and Ribbons which we are selling very cheap.

SHOES

Children's Oil Grain Button Shoes, 8 to 12, 85c, sold elsewhere at \$1.25; Women's Oil Grain or Calfskin Button Shoes \$1.15, sold elsewhere at \$1.50; Heavy Pegged or Serrated Shoes, 75c, sold elsewhere at \$1.30.

BOOTS

Men's Stoga Boots, \$1.50, sold elsewhere for \$2.25; Men's Fine Calf Boots, side lined, \$2.25, sold elsewhere for \$3.00; Men's Grain Boots, good stock, \$2.25, sold elsewhere for \$3.00.

Nothing need we say of our stock of Ladies and Misses fine shoes, as every one knows they are the very best that can be had. Every pair warranted.

CLOTHING

Our stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing and Overcoats we are selling at lower prices than ever seen in Chetopa. Our terms are strictly cash. We have no losses for you to pay. New goods arriving each day. Don't buy a nickel's worth of goods until you have seen our stock and get our prices.

J. J. FLANNELLY & CO., CHETOPA, KAN.

H. B. HENRY,

CHELSEA, INDIAN TERRITORY.

—PROPRIETOR OF—

The Greatest Bargain Store

in the Cherokee Nation.

—HE HANDLES—

Dry Goods, Notions, Hats, Boots and Shoes, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, FURNITURE AND HARDWARE.

And, should a customer want any thing not kept regularly in stock such as a *Wagon, Cook Stove, Farm Machinery*, or any thing else it will be furnished at *Net Cost*, delivered, and you save the profit usually made by merchants in these lines. In other words, he protects his customers, and gives Alliance prices on everything. Listen to no arguments against him—price for yourself as talk is cheap. Some advertise bargains, but

HENRY GIVES BARGAINS.

And he wants his prices and goods to speak for themselves.

SAMPLE COPY

OF THE

ST. LOUIS WEEKLY GLOBE-DEMOCRAT

SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

Send your name at once to the

GLOBE PRINTING CO.,

St. Louis, Missouri.

THE PAUPER'S COWHIDE.

THEY, KINGDOM COMING. Say, Richards, have you seen the pauper With a mortgage on his lands, And honest hony hands? They saw the schemers each year stealing Their hard earned crops away, And their sad homes they are leaving To right their wrongs to-day.

CHUCK. I never saw, but I heard! The cowhide boots will run— This must be the hays ed jobbo, An I the pauper's kingdom come. Money changers say that no pauper Their denials shall be denied; They scorn them now as they long ago scorned a pauper's cry. They judge men by the wealth they've won, And patent notes they wear; For sinners of earth alone can ruin us, That no cowhide rule they'll bear. They used to tan the skins of paupers, Now in an Eastern land; But Richards' patent turns them out With skins already tanned. The cowhide boots will run— This must be the hays ed jobbo, An I the pauper's kingdom come. When the cowhide boots get into Congress They'll bring a law to-day.

FULL MEASURE.

A "Vari-Strap" Invented By a Florida Woman and Applied to the People Who Adopted.

Mrs. E. M. King, of Panama, Fla., sends an exchange the following "Vari-Strap" which is a stick of thirty-six inches, good measure, sure not to be adopted until the farmers have more insight, more self reliance, more determination, and less party spirit; not until women have their fair share of political power.

Whereas the farmers are the hardest workers in the Nation, the producers of the food and the clothes that sustain the Nation, and the largest tax payers, and numerically the strongest body of voters in the Nation; they demand and have a right to demand the following measures:

1. Passage of a bill embodying the principles and intentions of the Sub-Treasury bill.
2. Abolition of the "spoils system."
3. Extension of civil-service reform.
4. Decrease or abolition of payment to legislators.
5. Gambling and drinking in any and every house of legislation to be strictly prohibited.
6. Tariff reform.
7. Protection for every industry, or none at all.
8. No industry to be subsidized or "bonused" given at the expense of the taxpayers.
9. Equal taxation, whether direct or indirect.
10. Equal suffrage, without distinction of race or color.
11. An educational test for all voters.
12. The Australian ballot system.
13. A "campaign law" to be made illegal, each State to defray its own election expenses.
14. All officials, including President and Senators, to be elected directly by the people.
15. Abolition of the National banking system.
16. Prevention of arbitrary contraction or inflation of the circulating medium.
17. State regulation of railway traffic.
18. "Discrimination" in freight charges and free passes to be discontinued.
19. Effectual prevention of "watering" of stock by any public company.
20. Effectual prevention of "watering" of stock by any public company.
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30. Effectual prevention of "watering" of stock by any public company.

GOOD REFERENCES.

The Old Parties Offer Four Good References as to Their Patriotism and Honesty.

We have no fear of any third party, any new political organization. The Democratic and Republican parties are the only legal, responsible and quoted in the press. Headlines in the political business now, and Mr. Farmer and Mr. Laborer, if you don't believe me, go and ask Mr. Smith, the banker; Mr. Jones, the lawyer; Mr. Brown, the office holder; Mr. White, the head man in that big manufacturing establishment. We have a few more references, but those four are sufficient. Oh! What is that you say? O yes, that Government loan came—money at 2 per cent. Never could it be did. The money would be thicker than the leaves on the trees. Why, just look! If Brother Brown had a mortgage on your farm of \$1,000, and what went up to \$2 a bushel, you could pay him with 500 bushels; now it takes 1,200. And then, again, if that mortgage was paid off, your friend Lawyer Jones, would be out of a job after the case. Then there is another good friend of mine, Mr. Smith the office holder. There are his fees, too. He has to be a free house and help the rest of us fellows to have a good time. And there is Brother White, who is not to be forgotten by any means, as he is the principal one interested on the responsible side. In some of that kind of thing, you would make money as plenty that some one else would get enough to start a factory, perhaps pay his hands better wages and sell goods lower than he does. That social reformer and his kind are the life of the Nation. What! Did I understand you? They are crashing the life out of you. Why, man, you are a Socialist, a Communist, an Anarchist. Sound the bugles, sound the bugles, filling you up. Stay away from those fellows. It may look a little tough to you, but it is the making of our party. By the way, I heard Lawyer Brown say you were just the man for your stock and your district. You just keep still and I will see that you get it in 2003.

A Novel Method of Taxation.

Almost the first difficulty that besets a people trying to govern with themselves is the question of revenue. Where is the money to come from? Taxes, the bugbear of all nations, also puzzle the Swiss. His method of raising them is the most interesting and the most interesting and novel. No official assessment is made of property. Blanks are distributed to every house. The system is known as the "progressive" tax scale.

A, who owns \$4,000 worth of property, pays taxes only on half of it; B, who owns \$5,000 worth, pays taxes on three-fourths of it; C, with his \$10,000 worth of property, pays taxes on the whole. The result is that C pays not the proportional twenty-five times the amount of A's taxes, but fifty times as much. The income tax is managed after a similar fashion. The rich pay out of all proportion to the poor classes. They probably sound the change places with the poor, however, even to care what they deem an unjust tax. The plan is not always a popular one. Leaving every man to assess himself has the disadvantage of not making returns of them. When a rich Swiss dies, however, the Government control of his estate quickly makes amends for all his past misdeeds in the way of assessments, and every penny of taxes held back is now deluged, together with compound interest and fines.—Harper's Magazine.

—Give the people money at two per cent, and this great Arkansas wilderness will soon blossom into a garden of smiling peas and luxurious peaches—Arkansas Exchange.

THE TARIFF.

It is a Tax, and This Again It Is, Not—An Illustration.

Among the reckless assertions of the free traders' offshoots, not withstanding the tariff is that it is upon the consumer. Of course it is, and then again of course it isn't. A revenue tariff undoubtedly taxes the consumer a protective tariff has precisely the opposite effect. It taxes the importer, and the best evidence of this is the testimony of the exporter himself. While the McKinley bill was being debated in Congress, a great mass meeting was held in the city of Sheffield, England, to protest against it, and to demand that the British Government should interfere to prevent its becoming law. Just what the Sheffield people expected their Government to do affords a large opportunity for amusing conjecture; but at the meeting, according to the report carried over the New York Herald, the leading speaker, who was a Sheffield manufacturer of cutlery, after stating that he remembered the time when the Americans supplied work for the entire city of Sheffield, went on to declare that the McKinley bill was a bill to raise American taxes out of the pockets of the Sheffield exporters, and that Sheffield was not going to pay British taxes and American taxes too.

This statement shows very clearly that the foreigners know who pays our protective duties! Sheffield may do as she pleases about it, but under the McKinley bill if she desires to sell her goods in the American market, she will have to pay for that privilege and the amount of her payment will be exactly that sum which is the difference between the cost of her goods in Sheffield and the expensive labor of America.

Some time ago, in a speech delivered in the Canadian Parliament, Sir John Macdonald, the Premier of the Dominion Government, gave a most clear and accurate illustration of how our protective tariff works. This was his exact language:

Suppose a man has 100 acres on the Canadian side of the line, and 100 acres on the American side of the line. Suppose he grows 1,000 bushels of barley on each of his farms. He takes his 1,000 American bushels to the American market and gets a bushel in hand. He takes his 1,000 bushels of Canadian barley to the American market and gets 85 cents per bushel, because he has to pay 15 cents duty for taking it across the line. How can he get his 1,000 bushels to the American market? He must take them to the American market and get 85 cents per bushel, because he has to pay 15 cents duty for taking it across the line. How can he get his 1,000 bushels to the American market? He must take them to the American market and get 85 cents per bushel, because he has to pay 15 cents duty for taking it across the line.

What better proof is wanted to demonstrate the fact that protective duties are not paid by the American consumer but by the foreign producer.—National View.

BATTLE OF BALLOTS.

Summing Up of the Vote of the Country.

How the Tidal Wave Caused Several States to Change Front.—The Result a General Surprise—Congress Largely Democratic.

The result of the recent elections throughout the country is summed up as follows:

Alabama. The Democrats elected 8 members of Congress from Alabama. The delegation in the present Congress is 7 Democrats and 1 Republican—the Republican member having been seated on a contest. The Legislature is Democratic.

Arkansas. A solid delegation of 5 Democrats chosen from Arkansas. The present Congress consists of 5 Democrats, 1 Republican and there is no vacancy. Cate having been seated in the First district and Featherston seated, and the seat of Breckinridge in the Second district was declared vacant. Cate has again been chosen by 574 majority in the First district over Featherston, and Breckinridge in the Second by 555 over Langley. The Legislature is Democratic.

California. Returns from California are incomplete but indicate the election of 3 Republicans and 1 Democrat to Congress, a loss of one Democrat. The Legislature is Republican on joint ballot, which insures the re-election of Senator Stanford.

Colorado. The vote is close on the State ticket, but probably Republican. The Republicans return the member of Congress and have the Legislature, securing the re-election of Senator Teller.

Connecticut. The result in Connecticut is not positively ascertained on Governor. Morris, Democrat, received a plurality of the vote cast, but it requires a majority to elect. In canvassing the vote a number of members of the Legislature reported disappeared and Morris appeared to have a slight majority. The Congressional delegation stands 3 Democrats and 1 Republican. A Democratic gain of two. The Legislature is Republican on joint ballot.

Delaware. The Democrats elected Congressmen and Governor and also have the Legislature.

Florida. The Democrats elected both Congressmen and the Legislature stands 99 Democrats and 1 Republican.

Georgia. The delegation from Georgia is solid, 10 Democrats. Several of the Democrats elected were nominated and supported by the Alliance. The Legislature is controlled by the Alliance Democrats.

Idaho. The election in Idaho took place last month and the Republicans elected the Congressman and the Legislature, which will choose two Republican United States Senators.

Illinois. Illinois furnished one of the great surprises of the day. The Democrats carried the State on the State officers voted for by an average majority of 13,000, and elected 14 out of the 23 Congressmen, the delegation standing 14 Democrats and 9 Republicans. In the present Congress, the delegation is 7 Democrats and 13 Republicans. Cannon, in the Fifteenth district, was defeated by Bush. General Palmer, Democrat, made an active canvass of the State for the Senate, and while the Legislature is very close the indications are that on joint ballot he has secured a small majority and will defeat Senator Fargall for re-election.

Indiana. The Democrats carried Indiana by over 15,000 and elected 11 Democrats and 2 Republicans to Congress, a Democratic gain of one member. The Legislature is largely Democratic, which insures the re-election of Hon. D. W. Voorhees to the United States Senate.

Iowa. Iowa elects 6 Democrats and 5 Republicans to Congress, a net Democratic gain of one member. The official count may change this result. The Republicans elect the State officers by a small plurality, probably 3,000. The result on the Legislature can not be given in the light of the present returns.

Kansas. Another surprise was furnished in Kansas. Governor Humphrey has been re-elected Governor by about 7,000 plurality. While the Alliance candidates, proving him close, with Robinson, Democrat, third. The great surprise was in the Congressional districts. The First and Second districts elected Republicans and the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh were carried by the Alliance candidates by large majorities, making the Congressional delegation stand 3 Alliance and 3 Republicans, a Republican loss of two members. The Farmers' Alliance elects a large majority of the lower house of the Legislature. The Senate is almost unanimously Republican, holds over, but the indications are that the Alliance has overcome this on joint ballot and will choose a Senator to succeed Ingalls.

Kentucky. Kentucky elects 10 Democrats and 1 Republican to Congress, a Democratic gain of one.

Louisiana. Louisiana sends a solid Democratic delegation (4 members) to Congress, a Democratic gain of four.

Maine. The election in Maine was held a few weeks since. The delegation is 4 Republicans.

Maryland. Maryland elects 3 Democrats to Congress, a gain of three. The delegation in the present Congress is 3 Republicans and 3 Democrats, one Republican having been seated on a contest.

Massachusetts. Massachusetts voted for State officers, Congressmen and Legislators. The Democrats elected Russell Governor over Brackett, Republican, by 10,000 majority. They also elected State Auditor, while the Republicans secured the Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State and Attorney-General. The Democrats elected 7 and the Republicans 3 members of Congress, a Democratic gain of four. The Legislature is reported to be Democratic.

Michigan. The Democrats elected Governor and other State officers in Michigan by a

majority estimated at 10,000 on Governor to 5,000 on other State officers. The Congressional delegation is 6 Democrats and 5 Republicans, a Democratic gain of four. The Legislature, which elects a Senator, is reported to be Democratic.

Minnesota. Merriam, Republican, is elected Governor in Minnesota by about 1,500 plurality. The Congressional delegation stands 5 Democrats, 1 Republican and 1 Alliance, a Democratic gain of three and Republican loss of four. The returns received do not determine the complexion of the Legislature.

Mississippi. Mississippi again sends to Congress a solid delegation of 7 Democrats.

Missouri. On the State officers voted for Missouri went Democratic by 40,000 or 50,000. The Democrats elected the entire delegation of 14 Congressmen, a Democratic gain of four members. The Legislature is largely Democratic, and will doubtless return Vest to the Senate.

Montana. Carter, present Republican Congressman from Montana, is defeated by Dixon, Democrat, by about 500. The State Senate is Democratic by a majority. Nothing definite as to the House. The Legislature elects a Senator.

Nebraska. The tidal wave also struck Nebraska. Boyd, Democrat, is elected Governor by a plurality estimated all the way from 1,000 to 1,500. The remainder of the Republican State ticket is elected. The Congressional delegation probably stands 4 Democrats, 1 Republican and 1 Alliance, a net Democratic gain of two and a Republican loss of three. The Legislature appears to be Democratic and Alliance.

Nevada. Nevada gives the usual Republican majority. That party elects the Congressmen.

New Hampshire. The contest was interesting and close in New Hampshire. Both parties claim a majority on joint ballot, which is not conceded by the Republicans. Undoubtedly a number of contests will have to be decided by the courts. The Congressional delegation stands 3 Democrats and 1 Republican. A Democratic gain of two. The Legislature is Republican on joint ballot.

New Jersey. New Jersey elects 5 Democrats and 2 Republicans to Congress, a Democratic gain of 3 members. The Legislature is largely Democratic in both houses, 97 on joint ballot.

New York. The fight for the majority of the City of New York was a lively one between Grant, Tammany Democrat, and Scott, Anti-Tammany Democrat, who was supported by the Republicans. Grant was elected by over 21,000 majority. The contest in the State for the Legislature was very warm and the Democrats made an active canvass of the State. The first returns made the Legislature a tie on joint ballot, but the Democrats later claimed the election of a member in a district at first reported to have returned a Republican, and therefore giving them a majority on joint ballot. It will require the official count to decide the question. The Legislature chooses Senator Evans' successor. The Congressional delegation for the State consists of 21 Democrats and 13 Republicans, a Democratic gain of five.

North Carolina. The Democrats of North Carolina elected 8 and the Republicans 1 Congressman, a Democratic gain of two.

North Dakota. The Republicans elect Congressman and Legislature, which chooses a Senator.

Ohio. On Secretary of State the Republicans carried Ohio by about 15,000 majority. The complexion of the Legislature is of little importance in a National point of view, as no Senator is to be elected. The Democrats elected 14 and the Republicans 9 members of Congress, a Democratic gain of nine. McKinley, the author of the tariff bill, was defeated by about 250 votes. The State Legislature has re-elected the State and put McKinley in a strong Democratic district, but he succeeded in reducing the majority over 2,000 votes. Ex-Governor Foster was also defeated by his Democratic opponents.

Oregon. The Republicans carried Oregon, electing their Congressman and the Legislature.

Pennsylvania. The Keystone State also showed somewhat a political revolution. Patterson, Democrat, carried the election by a majority of about 17,000 over Delamater. The Republicans elect the remainder of the State ticket. The Legislature is largely Republican. The Republicans elect 11 and the Democrats 10 members of Congress, a Democratic gain of three.

Rhode Island. The Democrats elected Lapham from the First district in Rhode Island, and while the Democratic candidate in the Second district led his Republican opponent, he failed to receive a clear majority, which is necessary to elect, and a second ballot is necessary. This is a Democratic gain, as Rhode Island elects two Republicans to the present Congress.

South Carolina. In South Carolina the Alliance captured the Democratic State convention and dictated the nominations. Tillman, Alliance Democrat, received the nomination for Governor, and the dissatisfied Democrats and Republicans placed an opposition ticket in the field. Tillman, however, was elected by a large majority. The Democrats elected 3 members of Congress, several of them being of Alliance sympathies, a Democratic gain of one. The Alliance appears to have the Legislature.

South Dakota. The election in South Dakota is claimed by the Democrats, Republicans and Alliance, there being three candidates for Governor in the field. The latest returns elect Louck, Alliance, but the official count may change it. The Legislature is said to have been carried by the Alliance, which gives that party a United States Senator to succeed Moody. The returns indicate the election of 2 of Republican Congressmen.

Tennessee. The Democrats made a clean sweep in Tennessee on the State ticket and Legislature.

lature—Farmer Buchanan is elected Governor by 25,000 majority over Baxter, Republican. The Legislature is two-thirds Democratic. The Democrats elect 9 Congressmen and the Republicans 1, a Democratic gain of two.

Texas. As everybody expected, Texas is solidly Democratic, 11 Congressmen of that political party being chosen.

Vermont. Vermont's election was held some time ago and is Republican, 3 Congressmen being chosen at the last election.

Virginia. The vote in Virginia showed very heavy Democratic majorities, the State sending an unbroken Democratic delegation of 10 members to Congress, a gain of two. Wins of the Third district, who was unseated in the present Congress, was returned without opposition, and Langston, the colored Republican from the Fourth district, who was seated in his contest with Yonable, was defeated for a re-election, his opponent being elected by 4,000 majority.

Washington. Washington goes Republican by a safe majority, returning one member of Congress.

West Virginia. West Virginia Democratic carried the Legislature and elects 4 Democrats to Congress by immense majorities, a gain of two. Two of her members having been unseated by the Fifty-first Congress and two Republican contestants admitted.

Wisconsin. Wisconsin furnishes a surprise also. G. W. Pack, Democrat, of the First (Bad Boy) county, carries the State by a reported majority of 30,000, and the Democrats have both branches of the Legislature and will, therefore, elect a successor to U. S. Senator Joseph Spooner. The Democrats elect 8 Congressmen and the Republicans 1, a gain of six.

Wyoming. This is a new State and held her election some time ago, one Congressman being elected.

Recapitulation. From the foregoing report it appears that the new Democratic gain of 203 Democrats, 91 Republicans, 7 Alliance, and 1 Alliance Democrat, with one district (the Second Rhode Island) in which there was no election at the first ballot. The net result is that the Democrats carried 203 States and several other Southern States that were supported by the Alliance are classified as Democrats, and hence the actual Alliance vote in the new House does not appear in the general summary.

The returns indicate the election of two Alliance United States Senators before the 4th of March, one from South Dakota and one from Kansas.

The returns also foreshadow the election of Democratic Senators in New York, Wisconsin, Michigan and Illinois to seats at present held by Republicans. If this turns out to be the final result it will reduce the Republican majority in the Senate from 14 to 9 after the 4th of March.

STANLEY CONTROVERSY.

Some of the Charges Made Against Bartlett and Jameson.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 8.—Mr. Bartlett says that Stanley's account of his brother's death is completely at variance with Jameson's account and Sorgia's conviction.

Sorgia's defense was that Bartlett was about to strike his wife, and as the Mangenys penalty for murder is merely pecuniary, Sorgia made no further provision. Bonny did not appear until after the scene, and if Stanley depends on the accounts of the Mangenys murder, he must remember that they were the murderer. Bartlett's severity was necessary under the circumstances, and only the same as that to which Stanley was accused of resort. Bartlett declares that Stanley's action raised the question in order to throw dust in the eyes of the public, and that he is quite ready to meet him in a court of law and divulge every thing.

Also declares that it has been proved that his brother met his death while carrying out Stanley's instructions to the letter.

Bartlett says that although the expedition was composed of feeble men and the worst characters and was in miserable condition through famine and inactivity the mortality was less than in Stanley's column. He adds that Stanley, with 500 lashes was desertion, not theft, and Sorgia's death occurred long after Major Bartlett's. He quotes from "Darkest Africa," Stanley's inquiry of the natives as to the cause of the death of Stanley, and Stanley's answer of cruelty and distinctly stated that the mortality was only due to bad and insufficient food. Bartlett was absent from June 24 to July 17 and was killed July 18, therefore he could not have been responsible for the demoralization of the camp. Nothing could have been worse than Stanley's leaving Nelson and party twenty-three days without food, which action resulted in the death of forty-seven of them.

The Times this morning prints a three column article signed Stanley which Stanley dictated to his New York correspondent. In this Stanley accuses Major Bartlett of persistent and vindictive cruelty to plunder his command which directly led to his death. Stanley says that he himself would have acquitted the murderers. He adds that Bartlett entertained and expressed the wildest and most unfounded suspicions which extended to the belief that Stanley would not hesitate to poison Bartlett and had formed a design to abandon the expedition and carry out his own projects with the connivance of Jameson and Tipoo Tibb. He accuses Jameson of having purchased a girl for the sole purpose of having her murdered so that a cannibalistic scene might be furnished for his sketch book. Stanley admits that the information was obtained from Henry Zanibar, an Arab and Mangenys. The only basis he gives for the Jameson story is that an European showed him sketches, and they had seen the evidence reported to the authorities of the Congo State.

The Times says: "If these charges are true they will compel all Englishmen to execute the memory of the man who could bring such disgrace to his name, family and Nation which yields to none in this regard for humanity and justice. We must, however, admit that the evidence is far from complete and as regards Jameson, the charge is deplored by reason."

Ex-Chief Wharton Acquitted. EXETER, N. Y., Nov. 10.—C. S. Wheaton, Ex-Governor of the Order of Railway Conductors, was tried here on a charge preferred by the Grand Secretary, William P. Daniels, and acquitted. Daniels failing to substantiate the charges.